REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,719.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 0
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Tuticorin	9
,, Ratnagherry	2	,, Colombo	10
,, Vingorla	3	,, Galle	12
,, Goa	3	,, Nezapatam	14
,, Carwar	3	,, Pondicherry	15
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	17
,, Cannanore	5	,, Coconada	19
,, Telicherry	5	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Calicut	6	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Beypore	6	,, Gopalpore	21
,, Cochin	7	,, False Point	22
,, Allepy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

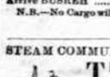
The s.s. INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	26
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	12	,, Koweit	27
,, Muscat	14	,, Bushire	29
,, Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
,, Bahrein	17	,, Linga	5
,, Linga	18	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	7
,, Fao	22	,, Guadur	9
,, Mahomerah	24	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons 120 H.P., Commander F. Corfield will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 2	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.

DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

CONSIGNEE of CARGO per S. S. CELIA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for examination and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Celia.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUD GATE HILL, LONDON,

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd November, 1873, at 8 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PERA, (2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. Mathews, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massgon, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and having also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,702 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th, to Calcutta,
DEVVAN	3,317 Tons,	,, 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

5 Bales grey shirtings, 7 bales jaconets, 2 cases muslin, 4 cases white and bordered chintzes, 10 cases fancy striped piece goods, 1 case soap, 5 cwt. black and white paints, 1 case colour, 75 boxes dhumal and golden Cavendish tobacco.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT MOODY KHANA STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of November 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, by order of the owner the following valuable land property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, 3 Stories high, standing thereon, situated in Fort, at Moody Khana Street, in the neighborhood of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 1351 square yards or thereabouts, the ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 711, and the house is assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 63, to be held on the said by the lessee Mr. Wheeler Nulla, on the west by the Mo dykhana Street, on the north by the house of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and a portion of the Gully being thereto, and on the south by the house of Mr. Ranjee Chutter, and a portion of the Gully being there to.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Patent Kerosine Oil, Hanging Lamps of latest pattern and of new design, one lamp gives light equal to 25 candle sights.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room the following valuable property, viz. :—

An invoice of hanging and table oil lamps complete with duplex burners, with patty and shade, two, three, four, and eight light chandeliers hanging lamps of English, French, and German style, cut glass and marble stand, table lamps of various designs, fancy Bohemian glass vase pattern richly decorated table lamps, besides three hundreds of kinds of table lamp, globe, chimney, oil box, wicks, &c., &c.

The above lamps are worth while to have, and we draw the attention of the public for the inspection of the same as such lamps are very seldom seen in Bombay, and recommend to gentlemen and merchants that these lamps are so made that they do not injure the eyes of those who use them.

Also, 4 Cases Bohemian Glass ware, consisting of Fancy Table Ornaments, Vases, Lusters, Powder-ets, Toilet Sets of various kinds, richly gilted, and decorated with green, and gilt pink and gilt ruby gold decorated, alabaster and gold decorated toilet bottles, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 cases yellow shirtings.
2 ,, white cotton ground dhooties.
16 ,, Burgund, wine in quarts and pints.
10 ,, of prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction on the second story of the premises in Meadow Street, Fort, occupied by the Draper Nansy Khy az, a small quantity of household and office furniture, the property of a Gentleman, breaking up his establishment. The same comprises blackwood, circular, camp and office tables, writing desks, pigeon holes, sideboard, looparts couches, Lets' copying press arm, armless, and reclining chairs, benches, some glassware, &c. both tubs, &c., a very select library scientific and entertaining literature.

SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., at No. 16, Maria Hill on the Gumpowder Road, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee Temple.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., of a Gentleman left Bombay. The same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome chimney, dessert, and bar shelf-services, a set of 6 best electro-plated dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liquor and egg frames, waiter, ice pitcher, c ruets, tea and coffee service in 4 pieces, tea urn, sets of spoons and forks, a set of plated table dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, double and single branch plate and chandelier candlesticks, carbery, mahogany, dessert and breakfast services, rich cut-glassware carved blackwood furniture, such as dining room dining, pier, sofa, card, work, writing, washing, and dressing tables, 4 bedsteads, chairs and dressing to in, carpets, folding, arm and without arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, sarcens, a mahogany grand square piano, by Broadwood and Sons, plated one and four light hanging and standing lustres, table and reading lamp, pictures, drawing-room carpets, table cover, table ornaments, flower vases bronze and Parian figures, clocks, iron fou-poster bedstead, campcots, child's cradle and cot, toilet and chival glass, clothes and gown presses, ward obe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense and cook-room articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 English-built Light Miniature Brougham by Silk and Sons.
1 Do. do. Dog-cart by Smith.
1 Bay Arab fast-trotting Horse.
1 Grey do. do.
1 Bay Arab Pony.
1 Europe Cow and Calf.
11 Ducks and Fowls, 1 Goat with 2 Kids.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1873.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness with efficacy, and are an admirable offence, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. KORKE, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO removes tartar, imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Queen of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 29th OCT.

THE SENSATIONAL OPERATIC ROMANCE, ENTITLED,

SOLOMON'S SWORD,

OR

NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE OPERA OF

INDUR SABHA.

WITH NEW SCENIC EFFECTS, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co., Engineers and Contractors, for the Manufacture and Sale of IVES'S PATENT DEEP WELL EXCAVATOR, for Clay, Kunkur, Shingle, and all other hard Soils, from the bottom of large Bridge foundation Wells for the better sinking of them. The above Firm will receive, attend to, and execute all Orders with the greatest despatch, and afford every information on the subject.

R. J. IVES, D.P.W., Late of the Ravee Bridge Works, P. N. S. R.

Rangoon, 8th October 1873.

NOTICE.—The ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of the late JOHN FREDERICK ARMSTRONG Bombay Civil Service, being about to close the Accounts of the Estate, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having Claims against the Estate which have not already been proved and registered must prefer such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the Thirtieth day of November 1873, otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the Assets of the said Estate.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WANTED, to proceed Up country, a CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, capable of conducting Correspondence. Address, stating experience, &c., "C. A. F.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

NOTICES.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Saturday Review says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history be so combined in all or each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Literary Gazette says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with refe ence to its aims, and is various and unvarying, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Bookseller says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's house-hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelette, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the publishe l price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,

FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, last years as equal in oaik and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 29th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ..... WHEATLEY & Co.

THE

GRANDE DIPLOMA

AWARDED AT THE

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S WELL KNOWN SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, Rs. 44.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tailor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle), £10 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

M rchant Shippers supplied.

London Office : C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C. Manufactory : Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Finden Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oyster, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF,

223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for

general use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Bills.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of dislodging the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

NEW STOCK FOR THE COLD SEASON, 1873-74.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BEG to call special attention to the large choice their STOCK now offers, the Goods being of the best quality. The prices quoted will be found to compare most favourably with those of Home Houses.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed"	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. Balbruggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.

SHRINKLESS AND VERY SOFT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 0
Superfine Drab, Neat Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout a very good sock for Sportsmen	21 0	24 0
Pure Black Silk Socks for Dress per pair	7 0	8 8
Spun Silk, Plain Colors do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

KNICKBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

NEW MATERIALS FOR SHIRTS.

	Per Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless and absorbing, Plain Colours or neat Fancy Stripes	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, made with a comfortable Collar attached, all the New Patterns just to hands fast Colours	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, a strong useful Shirt, neat Fancy Stripes, made as above	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new plain Three-fold Front for Indian washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	3 13
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Frobts and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK, a delightful texture, a large choice for selection printed to our order	67 0	74 0
SILK AND WOOL, this is the best material made, the texture in equal quantities, Plain or Fancy Colours. Thoroughly Shrunk	52 0	58 0
SUPERIOR WOVE FLANNELS, of best Saxony Wool ; this is a texture made to our order, very soft and comfortable ; a large selection in all Colours	49 0	55 0
DRESS SHIRTS, with plaited or fancy coloured fronts, from, to	each 7 8	8 8

Special Note.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts are now kept on hand to meet the increasing demand.

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

	Per Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Raeford, Stand-up, Tufted Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End... / The Dux ... } Made with neat Cambric Tie, attached for wear with Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (Pair)	11 0	12 8

GENT'S BANIANS, OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Per Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	14 0	16 0
Super Ditto, Pure Saxony	19 0	21 0
Extra Super, A. & Co.'s Special Webb, the finest Merino made, Shrinkless	25 0	28 0
India Gauze, the real Half Silk, a delightful Texture, very Elastic	40 0	45 0
White Merino, with Long Sleeves, 22-Inch substance	32 0	25 0
Grey Merino Long Sleeves stout substance	34 0	37 0
Real Lambs Wool, Long Sleeves		

GENT'S PANTS AND DRAWERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	26 0	29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Do. fitted with Belt Bands Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers Fancy Striped Cotton per pair	2 0	2 4

GENT'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HEMMED AND WASHED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Per Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn, plain or Colored Borders	5 0	6 0
Best Irish Cambric Cash 10-8 12-8 15-0 16-8 18-0 Credit 12-0 14-0 17-0 18-8 20-0	19 0	21 0
French Cambric, Hemmed Stitch's		

GENT'S BRACES, BELTS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best French Webb, light and strong	1 12	2 0
Guzot's Celebrated, all Colours	2 0	2 4
Do. Plain Silk	4 8	5 0
Scarlet Berlin, extra length Brass Buckles	2 8	3 0
Cantab, strong India Rubber	2 8	3 0
Drab Elastic Belts	1 12	2 0
Bridle Leather do.	1 12	2 0
Money Belts, very useful for Travellers, best Bridle Leather, light and compact	3 8	4 0
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Chelsea Belts, fitting the body close without pressure, best Saxony Wool	3 8	4 0

UMBRELLAS, WITH FOX'S PATENT FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Alpaca, very strong Natural Sticks	6 8	7 8
Best Italian Silk, a large choice for Selection, Natural Handles	10 8 / 12 8	12 0 / 14 0
Finest Twill'd Silk, Twelve Ribbs	15 8	17 8
Ladies' Silk, fitted with light Natural Sticks	12 8	14 0

WALKING STICKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Black Thorns, Pine, Hazel, Pimento, Cinnamon, Lemon, Orange, Oak, Rajah Canes, Miniature, and Monster Rattans	1 0 / from 2 0	1 2 / to 3 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London is still tending downwards, there being very few sellers of Bank Bills even at the low rates we have to quote.

In Government Securities there has been a good deal of business done, and prices have again advanced for all descriptions of paper.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	...1s. 10 3/4d.
Documents, do.	...1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...1s. 10 5/16d.
Credit, do.	...1s. 10 15 32d. to 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	...1s. 10 9/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	...1s. 9¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99⅞
Do demand	100⅛ to 1/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. do.	15/16
On China House Bills,	

GOVERNM...

Five-and-a-half per cent.	...6
Four & half per cents.	...
Four per cent.	...105 1/4
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97	...103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Bonds Rate	...112
Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	...92½
New French Loan instalment 3 per of 1872...	...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-9 6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leu	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE steamer Arthur has been berthed for Liverpool, wheat and measurement, at £2-15-0. No cargo, except seeds, obtainable for sailing vessels.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cake	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Mycabellanes	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oil bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£3.
Havre Cotton		£3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 40 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

DEMAND for Spinning Shares in general continue. Land and Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value each.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank ...	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.c.	Do of Bombay New ...	765
10,000	500	10	12 p.c.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	263½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.c.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	180
40,000	281	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	430 nil.
40,000	200	all	2½ p.c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	100
20,000	250	125	6 p.c.	National Bank of India..	124
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank ...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21-2-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock ...	240
.....	£20	10-17-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	13-10-0	do.	Ditto ...	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	10-7-1	do.	Do. New Shares ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co...	1,375
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land ...	965
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

625	1,250	all	112½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,470
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,700
1300	2,500	all		Bhowmuggur M. & P. Co.	1,850
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United ...	1,100
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	245
2,500	4,000	all	50p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning...	1,775
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern ...	2,350
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills ...	1,205
3,551	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,420
900	1,000	,,	10 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,275
800	1,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental ...	3,025
600	1,500	400	60p.a.	Royal ...	1,900
500	1,000	1,all	...	Soondercbai Spinning.....	1,375

*For shares for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,400	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	850
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co. ...	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co....	215
158	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.... ...	5,000
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.... ...	1,400
200	500	all	200p.a.	Do New...	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co ...	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	1,100
150	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co....	4,200
250	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.... ...	4,700
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
100	500	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co ...	635
200	5,000	5,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co....	1,500
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co....	160
200	600	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	540
120	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Ramoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	125 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 nil

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts from Liverpool, the market here continues steady, and prices are quite unchanged. The demand for the interior is very satisfactory, and a large business continues to be done from second hand. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

800	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4	3 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4	3 9
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 79 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4	11 0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4	10 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4	12 0
650	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4	0 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,, 5	11 0
300	,, ,, ,,	10 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,, 5	11 8
2,000	,, ,, Madapin.	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,, 2	2 6
500	,, ,, T Cloth	32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4	8 0
750	,, ,, Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. 2½ lbs.	,, 1	14 3

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 27th reports the Liverpool Market as closing quiet and unchanged, with Surats heavy. Sales are given at 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on Indian sorts. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 5¼d. per lb. The market here has been quiet, and prices are unaltered. The following are our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee	...Rs. 188 to Rs. 191
Akote	,, 195 to ,, 196
Broach, M. G.	,, 195 to ,, 205
Hingungaut	,, 213 to ,, 214
Dhol erah & Bhownuggur	,, 188 to ,, 190
Sawgimed	,, 195 to ,, 198
Compta & Vingoria	,, 180 to ,, 181

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms :—

25 candies	Bhownugger (F. P. B.)	Rs. 196 per candy.	
100 ,,	Dholleral (15th April)	,, 192 to 195	,,
25 ,,	Khandeish W. select's	,, 162 to 168	,,

YARNS.

The market for all counts of Grey remains very quiet, but Coloured and Turkey Red are steady. Prices have undergone no change at all. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

3,400 lbs.	Turkey Red No. 30 to 50s at 25¾ as. per lb.	
5,600 lbs.	,, ,, 30 to 60s at 27¾ as.	,,
1,500 lbs.	,, ,, 40 to 60s at 25¾ as.	,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Pehlwan (s) ...	Teasdale ...	Vingorla, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Queen of Ceylon ...	Muir ...	London via Cochin.
	Pehlwan (s) ...	Teasdale ...	Coast and Carwar.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s) ...	McNeill ...	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Aretusa, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Lady Melville, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Killarney, s.—5 cases pork, 5 cases bacon, 9 cases cheese, 8 cases hams, and 5 packages beef, Cursetjee & Edulji; 750 bundles iron sheets, Dharamsey Jewa; 10 cases slates, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and Sons; 6 cases glassware, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; 10 bales papers, Heptoola Ailybhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—50 cases beer, Jamsetjee Ardaseer; 17 casks glassware, Merwanjee & Co.; 121 cases porter and 125 cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 drums linseed oil, Esoofally Sumsoodin; 25 barrels coal pitch, Goolam Hoosein Dossajee; 8 hogshead pale ale, Heredia and Co.; 6 packages biscuits, Mahomedally Essabhoy; 8 cases Limanstores, Abdoocarim Hyderally; 250 barrels cement, Hugh D. Fisher and Co.

Timor, s.—8 cases port and 61 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Corinna, s.—44 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Elgin, s.—134 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Coromandel, s.—141 cases window glasses, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 5 cases brandy and 2 cases oilmanstores, H. Cope; 8,447 bars and 1,152 bundles iron, Abdoolrehmon Salemahomed.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s.—199 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 220 cases brandy, Meerwanjee & Co; 161 cases brandy P. Eduljee Metha; 5 bales paper, B. Shapoorjee; 14 cases papers, E. Ebramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—28TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shapoor—1,200 bags linseed, Somjee Veerjee; 886 coils coir rope, Tahib Arbee.

Bombay, s.—50 bales wool, Runchordas Lulljee; 1 bale cotton, Khetsey Seejee; 13 bales skins and 1 bale hides, Hassom Oomer; 19 bales hides, Seccoor Fatteybhoy; 100 bales cotton, Soonderdas Moolgee; 70 bales wool, Lulljee Mugjee; 8 bales hides, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 5 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 128 bales cotton, Megraj Jugonath.

Pera, s.—37 bales wool, Abdool Momun; 93 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosein Son and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Muncherjee Kooverjee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, Tricumjee Namidas; 90 bales cotton, Eswar Gustoor; 31 bales wool, S. Rybux; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.; 7 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee; 20 bales wool, C. Pitamber.

FOR LONDON.

Pera, s.—42 cases mother of pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 17 cases mother of pearl shells; Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 152 pieces E. tusks, Jairam Damoder.

FOR HAVRE.

Pera, s.—200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s.—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerk and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pera, s.—200 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s.—100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s.—9 casks castor oil, Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam, s.—12 bundles Sumatra stones, Chugon Mookhund; 17 bales cotton, Framjee Jamsetjee Battleboy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.
Heath, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 28.

Birch, Captain and Major, Punjab Commission, to rejoin, to Punjab.
Reynolds, Captain, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.
Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, to Mount Aboo.
Broome, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Mount Aboo.
Habelsberg, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Kirkee.
Smith, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Mount Aboo.
Humfrey, Captain, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, October 25.)

Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Gujranwalla Sub-Division of the Rawee Section, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from 10th October 1873.

The following alterations and appointments are made in the Staff of the Neemuch (State) Railway, viz. :—

1st Division.

Mr J F Cockburn, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, will receive charge of the 1st Division from Capt A E Downing, Ex Engr 3rd grade.

Mr R C Beeston, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to 1st Division.

2nd Division.

A 2nd Division is formed with Mr J Conder, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, in charge.

Mr P W Dangerfield, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred to 2nd Division.

Mr W A Lesmond, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred to 2nd Division.

Mr E Davis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd Division.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th October 1873.

With reference to G O C No 628, 15 inst, the name of Sub-Lieut Puller, 3rd Hussars, is withdrawn from the list of officers detailed to attend the next course of Garrison Instruction.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 10th Oct 1873 :—

Capt G L Warden, S C Bombay Settlement Officer in Katty-war.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard Test :—

Surgt J Fraser M D British medical department.

Brev Col, T D Kor. Infantry, will resume the command of the Khandwa Rest House and will travel by rail at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

106th Foot—Regimental order, dated 30th July 1873, appointing Lieut C G Mansel, Interpreter to the Regiment vice Lieut Mobbs.

4th N I (Rifles—Regimental order, dated 6th Oct 1873 directing Capt Sefton to perform the duties of Wine Officer in addition to his own, vice Maj Capt proceeded on leave.

24th Regiment N I—Regimental order dated 7th Sept 1873 directing Maj Chapman to officiate as Consul. Maj Raw knee as 2nd in Command, and Capt Grant as Wine Officer in addition to his own duties, during the absence on duty of Col Hewett.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct 25.)

Mr M P Hankin, Dist Supt of Police, who has reported his return from medical leave to England, is posted to the Upper Godavari District.

Mr J W Chisholm, appointed to officiate as Secy to the Chief Comr, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties from Mr J W Neill, Offg Secy on the 13th instant, before noon.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be Justice of the Peace within the Central Provinces :—

Mr Hastings Edward Mackenzie Impey, Extra-Asst Comr.

Mr F R Bagley, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, P W D, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Jubalpur to the Sagar Road Division, with effect from 1st proximo.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 23.)

Mr R Clarke, Asst Comr, Lahore, having reported his return to duty on the 26th Sept 1873, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him is hereby cancelled.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. T. G. Walker, Asst Comr, Gujranwala, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr C. M. Tiwana, Offg Under-Secy to Govt, Punjab and its Dependencies, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days.

Mr W M Young, Asst Comr on Special Duty, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt, during the absence of Mr Rivaz on leave.

Surg E O Tendy, Civil Surg, Firozpur, received charge as Supt of the Jail at that Station from Mr F De L H Johnstone, Asst Comr on the 1st Oct 1873.

Mr F W H Tolbort, Offg Deputy Comr, Jhang, is invested with the powers described in Sec 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr R G Melvill, Asst Comr, Delhi, was suspended from all duty, pending further orders, on the 11th Oct 1873.

Subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State to his being classed with officers appointed direct from England, furlough for two years is granted to Mr J A E Miller, Secy to the Financial Comr, Punjab with effect from the 1st Dec 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual subsidiary leave in full pay.

Powers—With the sanction of the Govr Gen of India in Council, the Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to invest Lieut-Coll R Young, under Section 20 of the Punjab Courts' Act 1865, with the Civil and Criminal powers of a Comr as defined in Sec 12 of the said Act, in the Lahore Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom ...	Nov. 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	Oct. 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	Nov. 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australasian ...	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China ...	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar ...	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned, below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia...	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi" to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday ...	Nov.	3	Monday ...	Dec.	1
,, ...	,,	10	,, ...	,,	8
,, ...	,,	17	,, ...	,,	15
,, ...	,,	24	,, ...	,,	22
			,, ...	,,	29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year	*(Post Free)* ...	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year ...	*ditto* ...	,,	24	0 0
Three Months ...	*ditto* ...	,,	14	0 0
One Month ...	*ditto* ...	,,	5	0 0
One Week ...	*ditto* ...	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs	10 0
Per Copy ...	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DURING the VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR, from 11th November to 10th December, all Communications intended for HIS EXCELLENCY and SUITE should be addressed to "THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ASTON—CREED—October 25th, at Rajkote, H. F. Aston, Esq., C. S., to Augusta, daughter of Colonel Creed, of Bucknalls, Herts, and late of the H. E. I. Company's Horse Artillery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUNT—October 20th, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of Henry Vere Hunt, Esq., 25th P. N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

BANKS—October 21st, at Lucknow, of cholera, Lucy Alice, the beloved and only child of Stephen and Harriet Louisa Banks, O. and R. Railway, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1873.

THE *Indian Statesman* has of course learned with satisfaction that the majority of the Town Council has resolved to reduce the taxation on house property in Bombay, and also warmly approves the means taken by the Councillors to make good the deficiency caused by the reduction of the house tax and the water rate. Journals have their friends, as the *Statesman* said the other day, and "if a journal does speak "well of those who have an interest in it, and "who show a disposition to assist it, who can "blame it?" Nothing more natural we admit, and we do not blame the *Statesman* for carrying out his principle and doing what he can to assist his friends in their endeavours to lift part of their burdens from their own backs on to the shoulders of people less able to bear them. But our contemporary should scarcely have followed the example of his friends so closely: in the Council, the latter gave no reasons for lightening their burdens at the expense of others—they had the power to do themselves a good turn, and they simply did it and said as little as possible about it,—and the *Statesman* follows by saying they have done "excellently well," for which opinion he also gives no reason except that some house-owners feel it to be hard to have to pay the impost laid on them for the benefits they receive from municipal institutions. Better reasons, we think, are wanted for a reduction of the house-tax than that there are small house-owners who come to the Municipal Commissioner crying because they have to pay the tax. There are house-owners and house-owners, and it is rather a clever game for our wealthy shetts to play this of putting the case *ad misericordiam* by pushing to the front the poorer class of houseowners crying and laying their turbans at the Commissioner's feet. It is likely to be a very effective *coup de théatre* for persons who are unacquainted with the real circumstances of the case, and who do not take the trouble to enquire into them. "There," say our shetts, "we cannot but pity these poor "people; they really do feel the tax to be a hard-"ship;" but they think it quite unnecessary to explain that by reducing the burdens these people bear in the shape of taxation, they at the same time save their own pockets to the tune of thousands of rupees! The *Statesman* thinks the reduction absolutely necessary in a city so circumstanced as Bombay, but we fail to see anything special in the circumstances of Bombay so far as the position of house-owners is concerned, if it be not that they have for years past enjoyed the drawing of enormous rents for very poor accommodation. The house owners of Calcutta are, we suppose, circumstanced much the same as those of Bombay, and yet the levy on their property is, we believe, 9 per cent. Not only Bombay, but Calcutta and every other city, has its petty house-owners, who when the time for paying the tax comes find it hard to give the money; but the same might be said of any taxpayers. Can it be supposed that the poor coolies, or even perhaps tradesmen or shopkeepers who live with some degree of comfort, would not feel it hard to pay the octroi duties were these payable direct in a lump sum once a year instead of being levied on their daily food? We may be certain that they would feel the burden much more heavily than the owners of property who have been throwing themselves on the mercy of Mr. Pedder. In many cases, we are told, the rent from the house he owns form the entire income of the petty house-owner, but that again is no argument for relieving the landlord class at the expense of others. Houseowners are generally men who depend on their rents for their income: if their rents be so small in amount that they find it a hardship to pay the tax, let them free themselves from their state of glorious ease and by some kind of labour add to their income.

The *Statesman* also tells us that the lowering of the water rate will be a great boon to the poorer classes, but will he condescend to particulars for a little and tell us in what way this is to be a boon. We suppose we ought to give the *Statesman* credit for having come to his opinion after some consideration of the subject; but we take the liberty of denying flatly that the lowering of the water rate will be any boon to the poor of this city, and of repeating our conviction that it is part of the landlord's discreditable scheme for preserving their own pockets from the hand of the tax-gatherer. The poor people of this city at present pay *nothing* for their water, so how the lowering of the rate can affect them it is impossible to see. The only boon that could be given to them in regard to the water supply would be an increase of taps throughout the town, and this prospect our *soi-disant* liberal Town Councillors of the landlord clique would deprive them of, for with the rate lowered there would be less money coming in to enable the Municipal Commissioner to make the extension. The water rate is, of all imposts in Bombay, the one most cheerfully paid by those who are assessed for water supplied: this our contemporary knows, and he can show no good reason for reducing the rate. The dodge of the property-owning party in the Town Council is quite clear: many landlords compound with their tenants to pay the water-rate, and therefore it was a selfish motive that induced them to make a reduction in this case also.

As we said in writing on the subject the other day, the same interest that has carried matters in the Town Council with so high a hand is also supreme in the Municipal Corporation, so that it is probable that the Budget as it has been framed in the Council will become the approved Budget for the city; but we hope that every effort will be made to save the city from the combined tyranny of the class that is so notorious for the hard bargains it drives with its tenants. Could we hope to touch the consciences of the men who have the landlord interest to serve we should endeavour to do so by trying to get them to see the shamelessness of the part they are playing, but that, we imagine, would be but labour lost, and all we can do is to appeal to the independent Corporationers to save the city from the tyrants by being in their places at the meeting on the 10th proximo.

We may take this opportunity of referring to a most unwarrantable breach of the proprieties which was committed on Saturday by the *Statesman*, who made such a lamentable exhibition of himself a fortnight ago with reference to "journalistic usages." The Editor of the *Statesman* had a suspicion that our article of Thursday last, in which we first brought to light the disgraceful performances of his friends in the Town Council, was from the pen of Dr. Blaney, and he openly insinuated as much. Dr. Blaney has already corrected the *Statesman*, so that there is little need for us to add that we did not when that article was written even know what Dr. Blaney's views were of municipal matters discussed in the Town Council. But there is a public side to the question; whatever arguments may be used for or against anonymous journalism, it is certainly anything but fair for the editor of one journal to hazard guesses as who contribute to the columns of another journal, and to give public expression to them. In the present case, the guess does direct harm neither to Dr. Blaney nor to us, but indirectly such a style of warfare might prevent many good contributors from running the risk of being publicly spotted in a rival journal. We hope the Editor of the *Statesman* expressed his guess unthinkingly, and that he will see that were such a practice as he has commenced to become general, journalism as a whole would be the loser.

We are sorry to learn that the election yesterday, for a representative for the Mahaluxmee and Walkeshwur wards, in place of the late Mr. Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, which we had hoped would result in the election of Mr. Henry Cleveland, has given an accession of strength to the landlord party, Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee having secured 42 votes against 25 for Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cowasjee is not himself a landlord, but he owes his election to the exertions of the present house-owning members of the Council, and therefore we presume entries the Council pledged to support their schemes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 27TH OCTOBER.

The merchantmen captured by the Insurgents at Cartagena contained a large amount of specie.

H. M. troopship Crocodile has passed through the Suez Canal.

OBITUARY—Admiral Robert Malure (sic).

LONDON, 28TH OCTOBER.

The large

MATHERAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN: 7TH OCTOBER.

As your "Own Correspondent" neglects you here somewhat, allow me to supply his place for once. The Hill is getting very lively, and the season has fairly begun, though we had a shower on Thursday, but that only served to cool the atmosphere.

We have delightfully cool weather here, and even during the day it is not anything like so hot as in Bombay; it is not above 75 degrees in the middle of the day, in the shade, and there is always some zephyr wafting sweet scents over the hill, whilst the evenings and mornings are delightfully fresh. The most striking feature of the hill delights is the cold water you can get at any hour of the day, as good as iced, but it wants filtering. The bath after a pleasant morning walk, in water which seems iced, is invigorating and delicious.

I regret to see that the croquet ground has not yet been attended to; it is uneven, and the stubbles of grass partially cut make it impossible to be played upon; but whilst upon this subject, may I suggest to the Superintendent the desirableness of making another croquet ground on a more central spot, the present one being really very much out of the way, except for half a dozen now uninhabited bungalows? In the vicinity of the "Clarendon," or near the "Hope Hall," Hotel there are several vacant and very level spots, admirably situated, and so central, that in the season, I feel sure, there would always be players there.

Now about the ponies and coolies. Some of the former are very nice indeed and in every respect pleasant and safe to ride, and it is a pity, therefore, that others are allowed to be there with vices anything but suitable to a hill. For instance, a black gaudy-sized and good looking pony which I have ridden was coughing the whole time, thereby keeping his head continually. He shies at his shadow, a white spot, or a straw, and is so stubborn that even my superior riding—which evokes the admiration of the young ladies on the Hill—did not enable me, on going to the station, to bring him past the toll. This freak, however, I feel the more ready to pardon, as I considered it a delicate compliment to show his dumb but deep regret and objection to my depriving the station of my admired self. The coolies do their best to impose upon you, and so does the bheestie, and all the rest of them, if you'll only allow them.

The Church on Sunday evening showed us all the gentry that graced the Hill, and not wishing to be personal, I shall only say that barristers and other legal gentlemen show to the front. Lucky dogs, they have again their Sunday out, and they always have it in the dog days; *they* know what they're about! What a lot of children you meet here! Why, it is quite a nursery! There they roll about, scream and totter about, ride about and fall about all healthy and lively; the opposite to most of the ladies, who seem in such delicate health that they cannot even take an easy walk, but are mostly carried about in tonjons. A little more life and courage ladies! there's time enough for that when you're twice the age you are now. Why, I have seen you more lively than that in Bombay!

Gup, there is none here, at least that I have heard of. A pig was killed the other day, but I heard afterwards that it was a domestic one and had been fattened up for the purpose. So I can hardly call it a great feat, as there was more grunting than hunting. Allow me to suggest to the bakers, as the place is so dry, to make bread both morning and evening, or at least let one make it in the morning and the other in the evening, else we get it all stale.

YESTERDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, a vacancy had occurred in the representation of ward No. 7 (Walkeshwur and Mahaluxmee) in the Corporation of the City of Bombay; and the electors of the ward—namely, residents of the age of twenty-one years who had before the 15th September 1873 paid municipal rates for the year 1873 to the amount of not less than Rs. 50—had the privilege granted them yesterday to elect a new member. The election was held from 11 A.M. to half-past 5 P.M., at the Municipal offices, before Mr. Hutchinson, polling officer, within three months after the first election, which took place on the 26th July last. The ward contains a population of 12,068 persons, out of whom 162 are qualified to vote and likewise to be members of the Corporation. Seven of the latter are the managers or representatives of public companies; sixty-three are Europeans, fifty-three Parsees, thirty Hindus, four Mahomedans, three Jews, and two Portuguese. Only sixty-eight of them, however, appeared before the polling officer in the course of the day. Very few of the native electors seemed to take any interest in the work and were there simply in fulfilment of a promise made to the candidate for whom they came to vote. As an instance of the apathetic ignorance which will prevail among some classes of natives as to the object and scope of these municipal elections, we may mention the case of a Bhattia merchant, said to be worth many lacs of rupees, who appeared before the polling officer and demanded to know what he was expected by the Sircar to do. He was told that a vacancy in the Corporation having occurred in the ward in which he resided by the death of Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, he was at liberty as an elector to give his vote for a successor. The mention of Sunkersett's name vibrated the tenderest chords of the elector's heart; he talked of the days when he was a personal friend of the late Mr. Jugonnathjee; and said he had too great a reverence for the memory of his friend and of his deceased son to name any one in the stead of either of them. He, therefore, asked the polling officer to put the name of any gentleman whom the Sircar approved of for the post; and said he would be content. It was explained to him that, according to law, the schedule should be signed by him in the presence of the polling officer. This he objected to do, remarking that he should consult his son at home before he did so; and that it was to him a matter of perfect indifference who was elected, since both his friend Sunkersett and his son were dead. After a deal of trouble and elucidation of the subject, he was induced to sign the schedule before Mr. Hutchinson, and after some time was wasted he gave his vote for Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.

The polling commenced languidly at 11 o'clock and continued without energy till 2 p.m., when it grew rather brisk. Until that hour there was a close race between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, the chief candidates for the ward, the former of whom polled fifteen and the latter twenty-one votes. About 5 o'clock, Mr. Cowasjee got considerably ahead of his rival, having secured about fifteen votes more than he. At the close of the poll at 5-30 p.m., the following was the result:—

Candidates.	*Votes.*	*Doubtful.*
Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.....	42	7
Mr. Henry Cleveland	25	2
Mr. K. R. Cama	1	...
	68 votes.	

For the use of those who may wish to form a comparison of the result of yesterday's poll with that of the first election, we append the votes given for the three candidates elected for this ward on the 26th July 1873:—

Candidates.	*Votes.*
Mr. Raghunath Narayen	33
Mr. John Macfarlane	13
Mr. V. J. Sunkersett	7
Other candidates.....	4
	57 votes.

Messrs. Raghunath Narayen, John Macfarlane, and Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee are now the representatives of ward No. 7.

BOMBAY.

DEWALLEE ILLUMINATION AT SURAT.—According to the *Gujerat Mitra* the Dewallee illumination was very poor this year at Surat.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

THEFT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a man named Moobaruck Macul to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a blanket, the property of the P. and O. Company.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—A man named Rama Khama, residing near the Haines Road, Byculla, was bitten by a snake on Monday night. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he is doing well.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—A Surat paper states that Bhow Khedkar, who was compelled by the Maharaja to leave Baroda on account of giving some State information to a native author, is likely to be re-employed by H. H.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Harris, residing in Tamarind Lane, reported to the police that a Madrasee servant of his has absconded taking with him two coats, one pair of trousers, a black hat, &c. Search is being made for the thief.

ADULTERY.—A man named Bhowan Purbhoodas, a resident of the Matur talooka, of the Kaira collectorate, was sentenced the other day by the Assistant Sessions Judge to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of adultery.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Dhobie Talao on the body of a Goanese named Lewis Sebastian. The jury found that death was caused by injuries received from his having accidentally fallen when drunk from the second storey of a house.

THE weather report from Kutch states: "Bhooj—No rain has been registered at the Agency Hospital during the fortnight ending 23rd instant. Prices continue the same, but there is every probability of a rise. Men and cattle free from disease. Weather close. Winds from N.E. Mandavie—No rain."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the body of a Marwaree named Hurrynarayen Sovjaran, who accidentally fell out of a window in the Marwaree Bazaar, and died shortly afterwards from the effects of injuries received. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ON Monday, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona committed to the Sessions Kristnaaya bin Rungaaya, a Madrassee, for the brutal murder, perpetrated by him in the cantonment, of a child four years of age, named Khutteejabee, the daughter of Shaik Abdool Rymon, an inspector in the Commissariat Department.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Ally Ismael and Khakoo Lukoo, buggy drivers, were charged, at the instance of Constable Boorer, with driving their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoners. The first was fined Rs. 10 and the second Rs. 7.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, one Misreh Dossa, a noted thief, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place, without giving any satisfactory explanation of himself. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUMPING OVERBOARD.—Captain Thomas Rundle of the British ship Hesparia, lately arrived here from the Mauritius, reports to the Water Police the loss of a passenger named Motoosawmy Chettia, about midnight on the 4th inst. He was seen to jump overboard by the man at the wheel, and a rope and life-buoy were thrown to him, but he made no effort to save himself. He went from this to the Mauritius in June 1871, and was returning home. The captain has handed over the property left by the deceased to the charge of the police.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain Methven, Commander of the P. and O. Company's steamer Pera, will be held at the Port Police Court to-morrow, at 2 P.M., to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship Benares, of 1,305 tons register, belonging to the Port of Calcutta, whilst in command of Hussen bin Ahmed, Nacoda, which vessel foundered off Ras Morebat, on the Arabian coast, on the 13th August last, while on her passage from Jeddah to Calcutta, laden with salt.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—We need scarcely remind native play-goers that the members of this Club reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, "Solomon's Sword" and the operatic piece "Indur-Sabha,"—pieces which have on previous occasions been witnessed by crowded houses with satisfaction. The result of the performance of Saturday last must have been most encouraging to the Club in more senses than one, for in addition to the enthusiastic applause of the audience, the manager's heart was doubtless cheered at the weight of the cash-box.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A Hindoo broker named Jugool Lullioo reported to the police yesterday the loss of seven currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which were entrusted to him about four days ago by one Curson Girdhur for safe custody before he left for Bassein. That day the complainant went as usual to his business at Colaba and on his return home in the evening found the notes, which were kept in a cupboard, missing. A servant of his whom he had engaged six days previously had also absconded. Every enquiry is being made, and telegrams have been sent to various places to be on the look-out for the man.

BARODA.—The *Indu Prakash* says—Colonel Phayre seems to be pushing Baroda affairs to an unpleasant and unjustifiable crisis. We learn that His Highness Mulhrao Gaekwar has great confidence in Mr. Dadabhai Nacroji's integrity, intelligence, ability, and statesmanlike views, and therefore wishes to introduce thorough reform into his State under the guidance and advice of Mr. Dadabhai. His Highness has, therefore, it appears, written and telegraphed to Mr. Dadabhai to return to India and advise and assist His Highness in reforming the administration of the Baroda State. Anybody that knows Mr. Dadabhai cannot but regard it as a really heavenly blessing that H. H Mulharao should have come to be inspired with such confidence in him. We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that it is impossible to get a better gentleman than the universally-esteemed Dadabhai Nacroji into whose hands to put the destinies of Baroda, and the subjects of the Baroda State will, we feel sure, send up hearty prayers in thanksgiving to heaven when His Highness should place the affairs of the State into his hands and be completely guided by his advice. It is therefore with extreme surprise and regret that we have learnt that Colonel Phayre is opposed to Mr. Dadabhai's advent and that he has remonstrated with His Highness against sending for Mr. Dadabhai Not only this, but, as we are informed, Colonel Phayre has expressed himself to His Highness that he will not allow Mr. Dadabhai to enter Baroda, and report says he has actually addressed the Bombay Government on the subject. If such a letter has been written, it is hoped the Bombay Government will well open Colonel Phayre's eyes that he is going beyond his sphere. We wonder under what provision of the treaties between Baroda and the British Government the Resident or even the Bombay Government can prevent Mr. Dadabhai from going to Baroda to advise His Highness regarding the reform of His Highness' State. There can be no doubt that if Mr. Dadabhai be prevented, the matter will have to go up to Parliament, but we do not believe that the Bombay Government will do or allow to be done a thing which is so contrary to treaty rights and common justice and so subversive of the opportunity of thoroughly reforming Baroda without the odium of having interfered with the internal administration of the State. That things are, however, carried on at present high-handedly by the Resident, appears from an occurrence that recently took place, as we are informed, regarding Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakore, C. S., at present Supernumerary Assistant Collector at Surat. Mr. Thakore, it appears, went to Baroda to enjoy the Dewalee holidays and put up with one Dev, an officer of His Highness. The Resident after ascertaining Mr. Thakore's whereabouts, went to him at night, only a few hours after his arrival, with two or three *sowars* of his own and two or three police peons of His Highness, and after enquiring as to what brought him to Baroda and after remonstrating with the host against having entertained him obliged Mr. Thakore to leave the Baroda city immediately. If this news be true, what is the explanation of it? We are also informed that the Resident has sent a *khareeta* to His Highness not to allow any servants of the British Government to see him or his officials without his (the Resident's) permission!

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP RED CROSS, 989 tons, Captain L. Garrick, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (May 31st) with a cargo of 1,357 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, & Co.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 161 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hurnee—Mr. Vishwanath Mahadewrow and ten deck passengers.

THE S.S. PERLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Vingorla (October 26th), with a general cargo and five second class and eighty deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Malwan—Mr. G. F. Hill; two second class, and twenty-one deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		OCT.—NOV.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
4 51 m	3 7	Wednesday ... 29	10 57 m	0 10
5 29 a	1 5		11 0 a	4 0
6 8 m	3 8		.....	.....
6 21 a	1 9	Thursday 30	0 33 a	1 9
7 28 m	4 4	Friday 31	0 37 m	3 7
8 2 a	2 10		2 0 a	3 4
8 28 m	5 0	Saturday 1	2 3 m	3 9
9 8 a	4 4		2 57 a	4 11
9 14 m	5 8	Sunday 2	3 5 m	4 6
10 0 a	5 9		3 40 a	6 7
9 56 m	6 0	Monday..... 3	3 56 m	6 11
10 43 a	6 11		4 18 a	7 9
10 34 m	6 2	Tuesday..... 4	4 42 m	5 1
11 23 a	7 7		4 54 a	8 8

Moon—First Quarter, 26th, 5h. A.M.
Full, 4th, 9h. 36m. P.M.

THE STEAM-SHIP SURVEY BILL.

A DEPUTATION from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of the Chairman and Committee, with Captain Henry, Mr. J. Lang, and the Secretary, Mr. James Taylor, waited on H. E. the Governor at Parell yesterday evening to lay the view of the Chamber before H. E. regarding certain clauses of the Steam-ship Survey Bill. At a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber, held on the 23rd instant, the following resolution was passed:—"That the Committee be instructed to take such measures as may be thought fit to bring about the limitation of the Government survey of steamers to such steamers as having no Board of Trade certificate, or having sustained injury or damage, or being found unseaworthy or inefficient, are intended to carry passengers; but that in endeavouring to obtain this assimilation to the law prevailing in Great Britain, care be taken that the passing of the present Bill No. 9 of 1873 be not materially delayed, as, although in the opinion of this Chamber the relief it gives to those affected by Act No. 2 of 1864 is insufficient, it is better than none." In accordance with this resolution the deputation mentioned above waited on H. E., by whom they were most courteously received. His Excellency heard what the deputation had to urge in support of the proposition and asked a number of questions relative to the proposed amendment. H. E. did not say whether the suggestions put forward were agreeable to his views on the question or otherwise, and after remaining for nearly an hour the deputation withdrew.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of "The Indian Council's Act 1861," met again at Poona on Saturday, the 28th September at noon.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wode, house, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.

The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldos Nuthoobhoy, C.S.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Ganputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.
The Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs recurred to Section IX., and said that the Hon. the Advocate-General had prepared a section to substitute for it. He might mention that in the original Bill there was a definition of the term "rack-rent." That Bill said, "The phrase 'full value' as applied to wuttun land shall mean the rack-rent, or full rent ordinarily paid by subtenants for land of similar quality in the same locality."

His Excellency the President—In the case of subtenancy, the real proprietor pays the Government tax, does he not?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes.

His Excellency the President—Then what the proprietor gets from the sub-tenant is over and above the Government tax?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That is what is intended here

His Excellency the President—Then if a Collectorwere proceeding to rack-rent he would make the land liable to the Government tax and whatever the proprietor could get out of the land. This is practically a double rent, or two assessments.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Suppose you had a lease-hold estate at home, for which you paid one man £100, and you then sublet it for £150, giving you a profit of £50. All that Government proposes to do here is to levy the sub-let price, and that is what is meant by "rack-rent."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—But under this section the Collector might levy the mesne profits as well as the land tax.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That cannot be reconciled with the terms of the S h section.

The Hon. the Advocate-General read the following section, which he proposed should be adopted in place of Section IX:—"When by decree of any Court made before the date of this Act coming into force any land, being wuttun, has been given into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being, it shall be lawful for the Collector, notwithstanding such decree, to assess the said land at the same rate as the other parts of the wuttun."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—This is merely to provide for the pay of the officiator.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Is the pay of the officiator levied according to any fixed principle?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There is already a scale existing according to which officiators are paid.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—Suppose that certain wuttun land having a survey assessment of Rs. 20 was liable to a payment of Rs. 10 joodee or quit-rent; then Rs. 10 forms the profit or wuttun emoluments of this portion of the wuttun lands. If this land had been sold to a person outside the wuttun he would have continued to pay the Rs. 10 joodee. It becomes desirable to increase the sum payable to the officiator, and had this land remained on the wuttun it would have been liable to a further payment of Rs. 5 a year on this account, or Rs. 15 in all. It will suffice if, notwithstanding the transfer, this land is still held liable to a similar rateable payment with the rest of the wuttun.

His Excellency the President—Would this section meet the case?—"When by decree of any Court made before the date of this Act coming into force any land, being wuttun, has been given into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being, such land shall be liable to contribute for the remuneration of the officiator in like manner and to a like extent as if no such decree had been made."

The Hon. Col. Anderson—I think that section would meet the case perfectly.

His Excellency the President's amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that Section XXII., which had been left out provisionally, might go out altogether. It was intended to prevent an officiator from mortgaging his pay, but that was already provided for by section VI.

The section was struck out.

The Council then reverted to the consideration of Section XXIII.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I have to suggest an alteration upon the words "representative wuttundars." The register which is to be prepared under part IX. will not only include representative wuttundars, but also all those wuttundars who hold a share in a wuttun up to the eighth of a rupee. In this section, however, it is wuttundars who are entitled to officiate that we wish to register, and I would suggest that "for the performance of the duties of wuttuns" should be inserted after "representative wuttundars." There are two distinct kinds of wuttundars, those entitled to officiate and those who are representative, and from among the latter the officiator in the wuttun may be chosen.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It appears to me that under this Bill the Collector may appoint a perfect stranger to officiate.

His Excellency the President—But that would be merely a deputy, who would have no hereditary rights.

Consideration of the proposed change was postponed.

Section XXV.—

His Excellency the President—I cannot understand how sub-sharers in a wuttun can ever be in the position of being representative Wuttundars, because you say in a subsequent section that when after investigation it appears to the Collector that the interest of any family or any distinct branch of it is or has become less than one-eighth of the wuttun he shall then call upon all the Wuttundars belonging to the family or branch to nominate one of their number as representative.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—But not to serve.

His Excellency the President—But the first stage of the transaction is to get representatives, and the next to choose from among them the officiator. In the event of none of them being competent then you may elect a deputy.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—If there are more than eight sub-sharers in a wuttun they may appoint Bapoo as their representative, although Lexumon has the right to serve.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But he must be a representative wuttundar or he cannot be an officiator, surely.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—You cannot deprive particular men of their right to serve. A man may have no share and yet have a right to serve. A representative wuttundar must, however, represent at least an eighth of a share in a wuttun. That is according to section 30.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Do I understand the hon. member to say that there are wuttuns in which a person has a right to officiate although not a representative wuttundar?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There are cases in Dharwar in which principal sharers have thrown up their lands altogether and still retain the right to serve

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But surely these Dharwar cases are exceptional and may be legislated for separately.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—But it is the same all through the Southern Mahratta Country as it is in those cases in Dharwar to which the hon. member has referred. There are cases where men pay joodee upon the right to serve and depend for their remuneration upon what they can make out of the service.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—You must give the Collector power to determine who shall be representative wuttundars and who officiators, and it must be borne in mind that they may be distinct persons.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—If you use the word "officiators" in this part of the Bill you will come into collision with Part X., which describes who shall be officiating wuttundars and deputies.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I wish here that the Collector shall have full power to declare who shall be officiators.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—That would be more appropriately expressed in Sections XLII. and XLIII.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—But it must be put down in the register, which is referred to in the section before us.

His Excellency the President—I understand that no wuttun shall for the purposes of this Act be divided into more than eight shares, and that for each share there must be one representative wuttundar? And when a share is sub-divided among various persons then the Collector shall call upon them to elect from among their number a wuttundar who shall represent the eighth share.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—If that is the case when we come to Part X., which specially concerns officiators, we can adopt the Hon. Mr. Rogers' suggestion.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—But I must repeat that it would be better to state it in this section, because the register must refer both to officiator and representative wuttundar.

After some further discussion,

His Excellency suggested that Section XXVIII. should be discussed before Section XXIV., which appeared to him to be out of its place.

The Council agreed to His Excellency's suggestion.

Section XXVIII. was made section XXV. In line 5 "a" was substituted for "the," and after "of" the words "not less than" were inserted.

The section was then agreed to as amended and passed

Section XXIX. became Section XXVI., and was passed.

Section XXX. became Section XXVII., and the first clause was passed. I was agreed to make the second clause Section XXVIII.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers mentioned, in reply to a remark by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, that there were many cases in which more than one member of the same family was entitled to serve. In Khandeish there were forty or fifty people performing service in this way. He suggested the following alteration in line 3:—that "all or any of the members of" should be inserted before the words "any family."

The alteration was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said that to meet the case of Tuckseendars a new section would have to be prepared, and also one for those persons who, though they had relinquished their emoluments, had nevertheless retained their right of service.

After some conversation, "Provided that" in line 1 of the new section, was struck out; "all" was inserted after "upon" in line 6; in lines 7 and 8 "belonging to such family or distinct branch" was struck out, and "possessing such interest" substituted; in lines 8 and 9 "of their number" was substituted for "member thereof;" and in lines 12 and 13, "This proviso does not apply to mutadar patels in Guzerat" was struck out.

The section was then agreed to as amended and passed.

The following new section was inserted in the Bill as Section XXIX:—

"When wuttun emoluments, although previously existing, have been voluntarily relinquished without abandonment of right of service, such right of service shall be dealt with as if the wuttundar were still in receipt of such emoluments."

The section was agreed to and passed.

The following new section was inserted in the Bill as Section XXX:—

"The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not apply to matadar patels in Guzerat or to separate tuckseems or recognised separate branches of wuttuns held by persons of different castes, who, whether entitled to officiate as revenue patel or as police patel, or not so entitled, shall be entered as representative wuttundars, whatever may be the amount of the share of each such person."

The section was agreed to and passed.

(To be continued.)

OPENING OF THE RAIL TO BAREILLY.

THE running of the first through train from Lucknow to Bareilly having been fixed for the 18th October, the Chief Engineer of the Company entertained a party of eighty guests at breakfast on the arrival of the train at Bareilly at noon.

At the conclusion of the breakfast, Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Rohilkund, rose and said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen and Mr. Lovell,—I did not expect to have to get on my legs to-day, nay some one was wicked enough to hint that I had better get my tiffin before I came here, as the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway had been promising for five years to run into Bareilly, and the promise had only been fulfill d to-day, and that they were sure to be late. I am glad I did not take the advice, and I need not say that we are happy to welcome our Lucknow friends at Bareilly, and to hear the sound of the first train that has run through."

After some words about the unpunctuality which had marked the delivery of the overland letters of late, the Commissioner congratulated Mr. Lovell and the engineering staff on the success of their work.

Mr Lovell, Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and the host on the occasion, then rose and returned thanks as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank Mr. Simson for the kind words of congratulation that he has addressed to me and my colleagues on this line, and I must say I thought that we should not be doing right if we allowed the first through trains to run into Bareilly from Lucknow uniting the capitals of Oudh and Rohilkund by an iron line, without having some little tuma-ha on the occasion. Now, you know that we engineers are not, as a rule great speakers, but when we have done our work, and accomplished our object, we have an old-fashioned way of meeting and rejoicing together, and encouraging ourselves for the future; and I think it is a good old-fashioned custom that should not be allowed to die out. Gentlemen, I do think with all seriousness that this is a very important day for this city and this province. I remember five years ago when I came to Bareilly and saw this fine fertile country without means of communication, rivers unbridged intersected by swamps, and obstructions of various kinds, that it would be a great day when I could see the railway running through it, and here we are after five years of, I think good honest hard work, able to have the satisfaction of seeing our object beginning to look like completion, and to know that we have really made our mark on the country, and written on this rich and fertile province in broad and living characters the words "progress" and "brotherhood." Gentlemen, this railway that we have now carried to your doors does not merely mean so much metal, and so many sleepers, and such and such materials,—it means something far more than this. Its meaning is provinces united; national intercourse promoted; the superfluity of one part poured out to meet the wants of another; it means courage; it means devotion; it means victory. But I must stop. I only intended this to be a quiet little private social gathering of my friends, and of my brother engineers, who have helped me so well in their several degrees, and I did not want to have any great fuss made. I feel very much obliged to you, Gentlemen, for the kind way you have drunk my health, and the flattering way in which our work has been alluded to. I quite acknowledge that we have been unpunctual now and then, because in the early stage of our line we felt it right not to run night trains, and that it was better to delay your letters than to endanger the lives of the poorest coolie on our works; but, Gentlemen, only give us time, and you shall have your letters punctually and rapidly, and you shall see the Ramgunga and the mighty Ganga himself bridged, and then we'll have, I hope, far grander doings than these to-day, and you'll find, if you only give us time, that every thing will come right in the end. You little know what real difficulties we have had to contend with, but we have, and are gradually conquering them, and we'll do our best to conquer the rest—at any rate, we'll not give in till we do. Ladies and Gentlemen, before I sit down I have to say one word about an old friend, who is not here to-day, but who will be proud and happy to hear of to-day's doings—and that is our good friend and former Agent, General Beadle. He retired, as you know, some time ago, but he has still the good of this line at heart, and I want you to drink his health, and as his representative, the health of Colonel Jenkins, our worthy Agent."

Mr. Lovell sat down amidst rounds of cheers, and Colonel Jenkins returned thanks.—*Pioneer.*

THE FRENCH MILITARY SYSTEM.

PARIS, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

AN official decree, gazetted to-day, orders the immediate creation of 18 Army Corps, designed to occupy subsequently the 18 military regions into which French territory is divided under the new military law.

The special troops serving in Algeria will form a 19th corps.

The following Generals are appointed to the command of the 18 corps:—Duc d'Aumale, Clinchant, Montaudon, Lebrun, Deligny, Bataille, Douay, Ducrot, Cissey, Forgeot, Lallemand, Lartigue, Picard, Bourbaki, Espivent, Aymard, de Salgnac Fenelone, and Aurelle de Paladines. The Versailles Army is dissolved. General Ladmirault remains Governor of Paris and Commander of the first military division. Other decrees follow relative to the organization of new regiments of different arms for various Army Corps.

It would appear from the tenour of the above Decrees that the mode in which the military territorial division is to be established has not yet been definitively fixed by the French Government.

CABUL NEWS.

8th October.—The Ameer rode to the parade ground this morning and was quite pleased with the Artillery practice. The Sipah Salar was desired to have the guns, which required cleaning and repairing, ready for practice.

Sirdar Zakurya Khan, who accompanied the Ameer, remarked that there is no doubt that the English guns which the Ameer received from Hindoostan are very good, but that those last in Cabul are not inferior to them in any way.

9th.—The Ameer visited the new cantonment. He ordered the barracks which were ready to be cleaned for the troops. Three battalions of infantry were ordered to be quartered there for the present, and three afterwards. The owners of the land where the cantonment is built complained that for the last four years their land had been taken for military purposes and that they have not been paid for it. The Ameer did not say anything in reply.

10th.—The Ameer held a private council, to which Noureze Khan, Mohmund, was summoned. The Ameer spoke to him as follows:—

'I am very angry and displeased with the Mohmunders who, by murdering an Englishman, have brought disgrace upon Afghanistan. I will punish the whole tribe severely and then I will think about you.'

'I have paid the amount of the fine,' said Noureze Khan, 'and now I think you will have no objection to my going home.'

'Not as yet,' replied the Ameer. 'I have appointed other officials to collect the revenue and to carry on affairs at Lalpoora and other places. So you need not take any further trouble.'

11th.—The Amir has heard that some one sends Cabul news to the Lahore paper. He sent for Quazee Koodroo and asked him if it was true. The Ameer then ordered the Moonshee of the Printing Department to be imprisoned. Ubdoorwahab Khan was also ordered to be expelled from Cabul on the same charge.

12th.—The Ameer desired the Sipah Salar to send a guard to Chundole to take Quazee Sooltan prisoner and to bring him to the Durbar. There are different rumours about Quazee Sooltan. Some says that he has been imprisoned for taking bribes others that he is suspected of sending news to the Lahore newspaper.

13th.—The following news from Turkistan has been given by an arrival from there:—

"The merchants have not derived much profit in tea trading this year. Those who took Hindoostanee tea first made a good profit, but those who were late suffered loss. For instance, at first the tea was sold at forty tillas per shaira, and afterwards at thirty."

14th.—The following news has been given by an arrival from Buddukhshan:—

"The Ameers troops stationed at Fyzabad in Buddukhshan are very badly off. The Chutrarees and Mulkes people have joined against the Ameer and have sent their families to different places in foreign territory. When the Hakim of Fyzabad sends sepoys and sowars to realize the revenue they are plundered by the Mulkas on the roads."

The Ameer purposes sending the newly-enlisted troops to Buddukhshan to restore order.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PROMOTION IN THE PUNJAB.

To take exception to an individual case of promotion is always an invidious task. We are, therefore, glad to be able to preface the few remarks which we feel bound to make upon a promotion recently given in the Punjab, out of the regular order of seniority, by saying that from all we have heard we believe the favoured officer to be well worthy of any good fortune which may happen to him. Our observations are directed against a system, and we are not sorry that the instance which we must take for our text is as favourable a one as the supporters of the other side of the argument could wish to select. The vacancy left amongst the first class Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab by the death of Mr. W. E. Blyth, has been filled up by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, a frontier officer, to the exclusion of Lieutenant-Colonel Fendall, and Mr. C. P. Elliott, C.S., whose names stand before that of Colonel Munro in the gradation list, and one of whom has been in the Punjab Commission nearly three years longer than he has. Some months ago, on the occasion of the publication of the scheme for coaxing the Trans-Indus officers into trying to make themselves acquainted with the language of their districts, by offering extra pay to all who passed an examination therein, we pointed out how unfair it would be to let the frontier officers, besides drawing the increased pay allowed them in consideration of the supposed difficulty of their work, to make frontier service a ground for claiming exceptionally rapid promotion in the general ranks of the Commission. Even before the salaries attached to appointments on the frontier were raised above the level of those prevailing in other parts of the province, frontier officers had enjoyed special advantages. The older men amongst them were very frequently provided with lucrative and pleasant places on this side of the Indus, as a reward for their laborious and perilous service in Peshawur or the Derajat, in preference to officers whose claims merely rested on seniority. The vacancies thus left on the frontier it was thought necessary to fill up exclusively with officers of frontier experience. The consequence was that the divisions and districts beyond the Indus were commonly in charge of comparatively young men, at the same time that the officers on this side of the river saw themselves excluded from many of the best appointments in their own portion of the province by their juniors from the frontier. In fact the officer of the Punjab Commission found that there was so much of truth in the old native superstition about the Attock, that it was a very difficult river to be crossed by any one for the first time. But once a man succeeded in getting to the other side, far from it proving to be a "bourn from which no traveller returns," the fortunate adventurer acquired thenceforth the privilege of making the most of the worlds on both its shores. But as soon as an increase of pay had been provided for frontier appointments, expressly as a compensation for the supposed difficulties and hardships connected with them, it was only reasonable to expect that the former irregular system of rewarding frontier officers at the expense of their less heroic brethren of the interior should be discontinued. Colonel Munro's promotion, however, seems to indicate that this is not to be the case.

Again, therefore, we protest against the injury done to the majority of the officers of the Punjab Commission by the special favour shown to a small section of that body. If it is thought that officers on the frontier are not sufficiently remunerated by their present rates of pay, by all means let these be increased. The labourer is worthy of his hire; but as Peter is quite as worthy, in his own way, as Paul, we fail to see the justice of robbing the one to pay the other. The present device for remunerating frontier officers consists, to all intents and purposes, in giving them salaries greatly in excess of those drawn by most of their contemporaries in the service, and in raising the funds necessary to provide for this excess by a tax on the incomes of the rest of the officers of the Punjab Commission. The officers of the Punjab frontier, we know, look upon themselves as the picked men of the service. But granting them to be perfect Tritons in comparison with the minnows who compose the bulk of the Commission, it should be remembered that even minnows have some humble functions to perform in this world, besides furnishing food for their betters. We would again, therefore, impress upon the Punjab Government the desirability of keeping its demi-gods and its fishes in separate tanks, and providing for the naturally large appetites of the former in some other way than by turning them loose to devour the substance of the latter.—*Indian Observer.*

ASCENT OF THE NASSAU BALLOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The feature of the Transatlantic Expedition which offered the greatest attraction to my own mind was the service it might render to meteorological science, provided the American aeronauts had established the hypothesis of a constant and reliable current at a given altitude from the earth's surface.

Aiming unquestionably high, they certainly und

PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

I.—WITH THE SNAFFLE.

WHEN last we saw M. Timoleon Tartine he had just installed himself as prefect, under the name of Count Tartine de Palmbourre, in the town of Singebourg. He was tasting the first sweets of office; he had resolved to show himself firm but affable, an upholder of order, but a friend to freedom; and he had vowed in the venerable face of M. Vermoulu, his chief clerk, to resist the temptation of increasing his official salary by customary but illicit pickings. Since then some three months have passed over his head and ours, and if, to a few among us, three months represent but ninety days—the lifetime of a bill of exchange, the time to let one's beard grow, or the brief space necessary for doing the Vienna Exhibition and being cleaned out at Monaco on one's way home—pray consider what are three months in the existence of a man who has been used to taking things easily, and finds no one will let him do so any longer. For the past quarter M. Tartine has been receiving four or five telegrams a day from the Home Office; there has been a pilgrimage in his neighbourhood; somebody has pasted a caricature of him on a dead wall and been taken into custody; and the Fusionist Bishop of Singebourg has issued a pastoral anathematizing the Radical mayor and town council who voted an address in favour of the Republic. These and other tribulations have caused M. Tartine to grow lean. If he had had to cope with the bishop alone he might have managed him, or he might have managed the mayor; but to face bishop and mayor together, and to know that whatever freaks or follies may be perpetrated by these dignitaries will be laid to his charge—both by a Government anxious to hold the balance even between parties and by a public ever zealous to find fault—is more than any man need bear with resignation. It is contrary to nature, it is opposed to man's finite destiny, which is peace, and it is not good for the digestion.

So M. Tartine has sworn to M. Vermoulu, his chief clerk, that this sort of thing cannot go on any longer, which is always another way of saying that it will go on for ever so long. We intrude upon the pair as they sit together during business hours just after the morning post has come in, M. Tartine tearing open envelopes with vicious energy, and M. Vermoulu smiling placidly over a petition from some tax-payers recommending a grievance to his notice. In the next room M. Tartine's private secretary, an old journal at chums, is inditing an official paper a letter which he will presently despatch gratis with the Government frank to Mdlle. Pironette, of the Théâtre des Folies Comiques, and in company with him is another secretary, who has laid down the *Vie Parisienne* to write and inform a citizen that, after giving the matter his most attentive consideration M. Tartine can hold out no hope that an abuse complained of will ever be remedied.

Meantime M. Tartine, plodding through a ciphered despatch by means of a manuscript key, brings down key and despatch with a loud bang on his desk and howls to M. Vermoulu—"Now listen: here is this Government at me again. No one is bound to stand this, and as I'm a living sinner, I won't. They say the clericals accuse me of countenancing infidelity, and the Liberal papers all bray that I am furthering reactionary manœuvres. A wholesale tallow-chandler, to whom I refused a State contract for tallow dips, turns out to be second cousin to the Minister's godmother, and he has been shouting that I want to paralyze the sinews of trade. On the other hand, it seems that the man who got the tallow contract has an uncle who wrote a hymn on Robespierre, and the Home Office is convinced that the candles of such a one must be adulterated. But that's not all, for there is that swashbuckler of a general whose officers hissed a song at the theatre the other night and got kicked out by the public. The general comes to me and wants to have the theatre closed for a month; I answer that his officers would do better to learn their drill and drink less absinthe than to set up for musical critics, and off goes the general to Paris to bellow that I'm inciting the population to hatred and contempt of the army. I'll tell you what, M. Vermoulu; there'll be murder in the shop before we've done, for I'll strangle that general and pitch the bishop out of the window. I'm not going to have my character black-ned, and I won't have the Home Office writing such things as this to me. Hark 'ee" P. Q. X 6. W. 3' No. Where's the key? But you know what I mean, M. Vermoulu; it's time to show my teeth I can bite as ferociously as any other man when I'm put to it, so I tell you!" "Certainly," answers M. Vermoulu, and he takes a pinch of snuff with that satisfaction which can only be derived from snuff presented gratis by candidates for *buvettes de tabac*. "Ah, yes," proceeds M. Tartine, springing to his legs and pacing so furiously up and down that he brushes the snuff-box out of M. Vermoulu's hand and scatters its contents on the hearth-rug. "I beg your pardon; but they shall find out what it is to rouse the tiger nature lurking beneath the lamb's skin. There shall be tears in Singebourg before I've done with it, and people who think me a booby shall learn to tremble at my approach! My mind is irrevocably made up, M. Vermoulu, and—and, in fact, what do you advise me to do?" The enthusiast of M. Tartine so frequently end in this way that the venerable M. Vermoulu who, under the names of successive prefects, has been the virtual ruler of Singebourg for some two score years or so, is quite used to the emergency and prepared for it. Stroking his ancient and hairless head to give himself an air of reflection, he says at last patriarchally, as he kneels on the hearth-rug, scooping up his snuff, "I think M. le Préfet, I would imprison a Radical;" and evidently convinced that he has recommended a sovereign specific, he rises to his time-honoured legs, dusts his knees with a yellow pocket-handkerchief, and rewards himself with a new pinch. "Imprison," echoes M. Tartine, whose bubbling wrath subsides at the word like a saucepan of milk lifted off a fire. "You're always for imprisoning somebody, M. Vermoulu; it's just like my mother-in-law. Yet you know that, whenever we've tried conclusions with a Radical, I've always got the worst of it. There is that M. Jules Roquet who edited the opposition paper, and whom you obliged me to prohibit from burying his housekeeper with civil rites. Now, I ask you what could it matter how such an old woman was buried? Roquet thought she was descended from a baboon, and if you had let me have my own way I should have said, 'Unquestionably she was a baboon, and if you like it better don't bury her at all, but have her stuffed and put under a glass case.' However, you, the bishop, and my mother-in-law all went at me together, so that Roquet's housekeeper might have the sacraments of the Church, and of course Roquet fired up and wrote in his next number that I was making a fool of myself, which was undeniable. Why, he and I were old friends; we used to write on the *Cigare* together, and it was an understood thing between us that his ancestor was a frog and mine a tadpole! Why interfere with the liberty of conscience if every belief is respectable? But no, sir, after the leader in which he crowned me as I deserved, you and my mother-in-law let loose the Public Prosecutor on me, and what must it do but suppress Roquet's paper forsooth! I tell you at the time it was pure idiotcy on the rampage. I a journalist—I who have printer's ink in my very blood—to suppress a paper! it was like biting the hand that had fed me. And it did me no good, for Roquet started for Paris, and there he is flinging stones at me every day from the *Siècle* and *Rappel*, driving Cham to publish cartoons of me in the *Charivari*, and running me down every afternoon as a nuisance at the Café de Suède. So much for shoving one's silly head within reach of a cudgel!" "Oh not a silly head, M. le Préfet!" protests M. Vermoulu in a tone of mild remonstrance, "I am sure none ever had a keener head than yourself, and that is why I rely upon you to see the policy of imprisoning one Radical or even two Radicals. If the Radicals were the stronger party I would not recommend your confining them, but it is a maxim of Government that a statesman who wishes to acquire a character for firmness should look about him for some weak man and make an example of him. Furthermore I would suggest——" but at this point in his valuable counsels the helpful M. Vermoulu is interrupted by a servant with a silver chain over his bosom and black stockings on his calves, who enters to announce M. Bavius Solare, the editor of the prefecture newspaper. "Ah, curse it!" exclaims M. Tartine, with an ecstatic start. "I have it, M. Vermoulu; and it is a light from Heaven itself! I'll show you how to manage troublesome people—bishops, generals, or tallow-chandlers. I've made such yelp before and will again, for I'm a ninny to think of prisons while I have the surety of all correctives at command—my pen. Yes, yes; if I am a prefect, M. Vermoulu, I've not ceased to be a journalist—as I'll prove to you. Show in M. Bavius."

M. Bavius walks in cringing, his shrunken soul looking out ashamed from a pair of shifty eyes From time out of mind he has been the bogeman and bondslave of the Prefecture, drawing up "inspired" articles, distorting truth at the orders of his masters, defaming, quibbling, never so happy as when he could dress up a falsehood to deceive poor dupes agape for oracles. For such small nuts as big people threw him he has fallen till his back has grown arched; and he is an impudent fellow, too, who sports a red ribbon at his button-hole like the dogs at shows who wear a ticket round their necks to explain that they are sold. Generally speaking, M. Tartine has had no further business with M. Bavius than glancing through his proofs of official decrees, and referring him to M. Vermoulu now and then for cues; but on this occasion he rushes forward, grasps the astonished hireling's hand, and sings out, "We are going to work together this morning, M. Solare Sit down; you'll lunch here, dine here. I'm not at home to anybody, and we'll prepare such a number for to-morrow as Singebourg has never read. Ah, by my soul! you're going to see me in a new light. What are those in your hands—proofs of leaders? Pitch them into the basket. Nothing mealy-mouthed. No half-utterances to-day. If you've ever heard a whip crack, you'll know what the sound of good writing is; lines that whistle round the loins of smooth rogues and take the skin off." "I do beseech you, M. le Préfect. I entreat you to consider," pleads the venerable M. Vermoulu, seriously disturbed and looking aghast. "No consideration," retorts M. Tartine fiercely, as he plumps down into his chair and dips his pen into the ink-pot up to the hilt. "The worm turns when his tail is trodden on, and they've been dancing a persistent hornpipe on mine. Here, M. Solare, I've three enemies—the bishop, the general, a tallow-chandler, and a lot more. Write down all you know about them, their private lives, aunts, grandmothers, everything that'll make 'em shriek in fact. When you wrote under Gambetta's prefect you must have touched up the bishop before; do it again, and I'll make up a chronique from your notes. And here, Pigeomonche, Giffard! (this to his secretaries in the next room) here's some fun going on! We're in the *Cigare* office, and there are a bundle of muffs to be roasted. Never mind the public, let them take care of themselves. You, Pigeomonche, fix the general, and you, Giffard, boil that chandler down till there's nothing of him left. My work'll be the bishop, I know the length of his foot; the beggar wants to fight, so much the better: he's knocked at the right door." "Gracious heavens, he's gone mad!" mutters horror-stricken M. Vermoulu. "M. le Prefect, I adjure you to remember that we are living under a Conservative Government, and that constituted authorities are under your protection." "A fig for constituted authorities!" roars M. Tartine; "I've never liked 'em nor they me. If they wanted my protection they should have been civil; and as to Government, if they won't let me drive the coach in my own way I'll spill it for them, resign, get elected deputy, and vote for suppressing everything and smashing everybody. Pigeomonche, just touch the bell and tell the slavey to bring up some claret and cigars; lots of both. We'll liquor ourselves up to the mark." "Hey! not a doubt of it, he's become crazy," shudders M. Vermoulu; "that comes of putting journalists into responsible situations. I'll call his mother-in-law." *Pall Mall Budget.*

THE CIVIL WARS IN SPAIN.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IN one of his late speeches Senor Castelar expressed surprise and regret at finding that the Cantonal insurrection had thrown discredit on the principle of Federalism. It has generally been thought that Nero and Domitian furnished an instructive comment on the tendencies of unqualified despotism; and all but the extreme advocates of democracy are inclined to doubt the merits of a revolution which culminated in the Reign of Terror. The division of an ancient Monarchy into thirteen partially independent States, to be still united by a Federal bond, seemed to the majority of Spaniards, and to nearly all foreigners, a questionable experiment. In the imagination of Castelar and his Republican allies the lines of division were not to exceed a certain breadth, and the connecting link was by some mysterious process to be at all times made sufficiently strong; but the enthusiasm which assumed the condition of uniform prosperity, and provided against neither excess nor failure, provoked astonishment rather than admiration. The only instruments for the accomplishment of the task were revolutionists of an anarchical type, and the only precedent for the undertaking was supplied by the Commune of Paris. The Uncompromising faction had, before the fall of the Monarchy, openly proclaimed their intention of subverting society and with a premature candour they had by anticipation denounced Castelar and his friends as retrogrades traîtres. As he tardily told the Cortes, Pi y Margall, who was one of the principal leaders of the party, and Castelar himself, enter ain different political opinions; and he was probably aware that some of his colleagues shared with the enlightened Sunar the conviction that orthodox Republics of the extreme socialist and atheistic faith were entitled to perpetual impunity even when they rose in armed rebellion. Castelar himself has proved that he is neither a blind fanatic nor a dishonest intriguer; but, in common with other Spanish politicians, he is incapable of tolerating forms of government which happen not to suit his preconceived notions of perfection. If he had reflected calmly on the condition and prospects of his country, he would have found himself nearer in political opinion to the supporters of the Monarchy than to the wild theorists and unprincipled adventurers who form the bulk of the Republican party. There are and there have been orderly Republics, and the greatest which now exists is constituted on the Federal system. The craziest speculator would scarcely dream of establishing royalty in the United States, although American journalists in want of an exciting topic have lately suggested that General Grant is about to imitate Julius Cæsar. A Republic in Spain could only mean the temporary supremacy of the rabble which called itself Republican.

The renovators of society, with every disposition to extravagance, have for the most part proved themselves incapable even of discharging with efficiency the paramount duty of insurrection. At Seville, at Malaga, and at Granada their weakness was found equal to their wickedness, although the forces of which the Government disposed were inadequate to overcome serious resistance. It is unluckily impossible to guard against the incessant renewal of disturbance and danger. It is announced one day that a Socialist municipality has been elected at Cadiz, and on another that deputies from Barcelona have arrived at Madrid with demands for the establishment of Cantonal independence in Catalonia. In general it may be assumed that the thoroughgoing or Uncompromising Federalists are everywhere ready to rebel, if only they can be guaranteed against the necessity of fighting. For some time past Carthagena alone has maintained the cause of provincial independence, and it is now said that the insurgent leaders are treating with the Central Government for an amnesty or a compromise. In the meantime the rebel leader is allowed to publish a newspaper at Madrid, in which he naturally defends the principles which he is more practically asserting by civil war. The rebel ships of war are still cruising along the coast to levy contributions; and a few days ago the town of Alicante was only saved from an unprovoked bombardment by the protests and threats of the Admiral commanding an English squadron. As it is probable that the Spanish Government may again require the good offices of English naval commanders, it is satisfactory to learn that the Ministers have acknowledged, by the release of the vessel and crew, the irregularity of the capture of the Dorchound. The threatened bombardment of Alicante was perhaps the most extravagant illustration which has yet occurred of the prevailing anarchy. That every Canton should be subject to invasion by the forces of every neighbouring community is perhaps a logical result of the Federal doctrine. During the middle ages the same kind of Federalism prevailed in many parts of Europe, though even a feudal baron would, if possible, devise some plausible excuse when he attacked his neighbour's castle for the purpose of collecting money and provisions. The Welsh potentate, according to the poet, thought it better to carry off the valley sheep than the mountain sheep, because they were fatter; and accordingly he made an expedition which resembled in its motives the cruise of the Numancia and her consort. It would seem that the Government of Madrid is unable to reinforce the besieging armys; and perhaps the insurgent leaders may think it prudent to negotiate while the weakness of their adversary still enables them to treat on equal terms.

Castelar and his colleagues seem at last to understand that the disorder which they and their adherents have produced is incompatible with the liberty which they have spent their lives in proclaiming as indispensable. The measures adopted by the Ministers seem judicious and therefore justifiable, though they are without exception inconsistent with the cherished principles of his life. The first business is to get rid of the Cortes which was the sacred product of universal suffrage. The majority has with difficulty been persuaded to vote for a prorogation till February, when it will probably not be thought necessary to reassemble for another adjournment. The cabinet will in the meantime provide as best it can for the preservation of public security, and for the prosecution of the Carlist war. The most necessary object is the formation of a disciplined Army; but in issuing decrees for enlistment and for calling out reserves, the Government appears to be thus far twisting a rope of sand. If obedience can by any means be secured, there seems no objection to the Ministerial decisions. The constitutional guarantees throughout Spain are suspended, as they have always been susceptible when there was any room for their operation. Every Spaniard above the age of eighteen must provide himself with a passport before he moves from home; and all authorizations to carry arms are withdrawn. The newspapers are forbidden to publish incitements to insurrection, or any but official news of the movements of troops. The Ministers have unlimited authority to raise funds for the public service either by taxes or loans. In general it may be said that the Government will act at its discretion; and there can be no doubt that moderate and patriotic Spaniards will approve of the assumption of absolute power. Unfortunately authority depends upon force; and it seems that the recruits who are raised either refuse to obey the requisition or desert on the first opportunity to the Carlists or to the Socialist insurgents. The party of which the present Ministers are the most eminent chiefs is principally responsible for the dissolution of military discipline. They are now ready to adopt the only methods of suppressing anarchy, but they might as well have allowed their predecessors to save them the trouble. The conqueror in the old story proposed to himself to live at home at ease as soon as he had made the triumphant circuit of the world. The philosopher replied that, on the whole, it would perhaps be simpler to stay at home instead of starting on his expedition. Perhaps the best proof of Castelar's sincere patriotism is his expressed determination to employ against the Carlists and his urgents generals and officers of all political parties. If it is true that he has rejected an offer of service from Garibaldi, he has had an opportunity of displaying his good sense. Castelar himself belongs, or belonged, to the sect of Mazini, which is regarded as heretical by the militant Republic according to Garibaldi.

It is difficult, even with the aid of an intelligent English newspaper correspondent, to trace the progress of the Carlist campaign. Whenever a skirmish takes place, the Royalists and the Republicans publish diametrically opposite narratives of the result, agreeing only in a trifling estimate of the losses on either side. A short time ago the Carlists failed in a scheme for blockading a considerable Republican force in Tolosa, nor have they lately claimed any considerable advantage. On the other hand, it is asserted that they have now upwards of forty thousand men in arms, and some of their troops are both earnest in the cause and tolerably disciplined. It still seems probable that their achievements will be confined to a practical illustration of the principle of Federalism in the Northern provinces, although they may count a few partisans in the centre and the South. The monstrous alliance between the Catholic Royalists and the extreme Socialists seems to be limited to a few districts, and probably it is directed only to military objects. Perhaps the most formidable enemies of the Republic will be hereafter found in the party which has withdrawn itself from public action since the abdication of King Amadeo. Nearly all the supporters of Monarchy, with the exception of the Carlists, are now agreed in the choice of Alfonso, the son of Isabella, and they have a good excuse in the age of their candidate for not prematurely urging his claims. Notwithstanding the eloquent commonplaces in which Castelar still indulges, it can scarcely be doubted that for many years to come all respectable Spaniards will regard the Republic with unqualified aversion. The inglorious memory of several reigns will be effaced by the fresher recollection of universal confusion and helplessness resulting almost exclusively from the experiment of a Federal Republic.

THE DEBT OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

FOR some time back several Southern newspapers and politicians have been agitating a question which at first sight looks so unreasonable that one feels inclined to doubt the sincerity of those who have raised it. Here at home we are not unacquainted with movements set on foot for the express purpose of keeping alive the hostility of one portion of the empire to the remainder. And the practice of putting forward demands, extravagant on the face of them, in the hope that something else, benefiting by the comparison, may come to be regarded as moderate, and may be conceded accordingly, is still better known to us. The suspicion is inevitable that one or other of these motives is actuating the Southern leaders in the agitation to which we have referred. That agitation has for its avowed object to induce Congress to assume the debts of the Southern States. We do not mean by this expression the old Confederate debt. As most of our readers probably remember, the Confederate debts, as well as the debts of the several States forming the Confederacy incurred in their individual capacities but for Secessionist purposes, were long ago repudiated, as contracted with a treasonable intent and therefore illegal. The debts which it is now proposed should be assumed as part of the public debts of the whole Union are the debts existing when the first ordinance of secession was passed, amounting to a comparatively very small sum, and the immensely larger debts contracted since the restoration of Federal authority. These debts were incurred for railways and other works of internal improvement; they were authorized, not by Congress, but by the several State Governments, legitimate or *de facto*, and consequently they differ legally and constitutionally in no respect whatsoever from the debts of New York, Pennsylvania, or any other Northern State. It would seem, therefore, on the first blush, quite as reasonable for the Northern States to ask to be relieved of their liabilities as for the Southern to put forward a like demand. Accordingly, we find the *New York Tribune* treating the proposal as too monstrous for serious discussion. And yet in the same breath the *Tribune* admits that in all probability this "monstrous" proposal will be successful. The South, it says, is evidently concentrating its whole strength in support of the demand. All the Southern members will, therefore, vote as one man in its favour. At the same time, the gain which would accrue to the South, if she carried her point, would be so enormous that she can well afford to expend any sum that may be necessary in bribing Northern and Western representatives. And, as everybody knows, there are always "enough Congressmen for sale" to give a majority to this or any other like project.

It would require, of course, a much more intimate acquaintance with the drift of opinion in the United States, as well as with the *personnel* of Congress, than it is possible to acquire in London, to say with any confidence whether the expectation of the *Tribune* is likely to be realized. But there are some considerations which are clear even at this distance. In the first place, the condition of the South question, if we may be permitted to use the awkward phrase, occupies in the United States at this moment a somewhat analogous position to that which the Irish question occupied among ourselves after the death of Lord Palmerston. All parties admit the condition of the South to be unsatisfactory, and all are pledged, after a manner, to do something for its amelioration. In the Presidential canvass last year Mr. Greeley, Mr Gratz Brown, Mr. Schurz, and the Liberal Republicans and Democrats generally, made a conciliatory policy towards the South the leading plank in the platform and the principal topic in their campaign addresses. Not to be outdone, President Grant's supporters had, of course, to declare themselves equally friendly. But an entire session of congress has passed away since the election, and nothing has been done for the relief of the South. Indeed, it is very evident that the Republicans are totally at a loss as to what to do. Immediately after his re-election President Grant announced his intention to visit the South. He has not done so, however, and apparently he has renounced the idea, for the reason that he has no new policy to secure him welcome. Then, towards the close of the session, he recommended to Congress a scheme of canal communication between the Atlantic and the South and West so gigantic and so costly that it is incredible any Legislature can be brought to approve it; and it is difficult to conceive that he brought forward such a scheme by a responsible account for the approval of such a scheme by a responsible ruler, except on the supposition that the president wished to show that he would do something for the South if he could. Things being in this state, it is by no means unlikely that any measure which is taken up by the South, and urged with popular fervour, may be accepted by the North as an escape from the difficulties in which all parties find themselves. Then, again, although the *Tribune* declares itself unable even to imagine what arguments can be brought forward in favour of the assumption by the Union of the debts of the Southern States, there really are strong arguments addducible. As we have said, the bulk of these debts has been incurred since the war; but for nearly half that period the South was under military government and it is not unfair to urge that the acts of the nominated governors were the acts of the Federal powers that appointed and sustained them. As we see in Louisiana at this moment, the "carpet-bag" Governments, could not continue for a day but for the Federal bayonets behind them. Lastly, the increase of debt and taxation in the South is so alarming, the poverty is so real, the anarchy so deplorable, that if she is not to sink to the condition of a Spanish American Republic, some prompt remedy is indispensable. There are reasons which may recommend the measure to the public. In Congress, no doubt corruption would lend those reasons tenfold force.

The total of the Southern debts amounts to about two hundred millions of dollars—say a milliard of francs, or the fifth part of the French indemnity. The increase of the liabilities of the United States by so large a sum would obviously be attended by serious consequences. It would, to begin with, swallow up the annual surplus which is now devoted to the reduction of the existing debt; it would, therefore, necessitate additional taxation. It would next, as a matter of course, stimulate a clamour in the Northern and Western States for the assumption of their debts also. And at the same time it would doubtless raise cries on the part of those which used to favour repudiation. The political consequences would probably be not less important. Unless the "carpet-bag" Governments could be got rid of with the debts, it is certain that as soon as the carpet-baggers found themselves free of their liabilities, they would launch out once more into that career of extravagance and malversation which has in four years multiplied the debts of many of those States by twenty. But were this to occur, it is equally certain that opinion in the North would soon learn to demand the imposition of some kind of check on the State Governments. And were any of the Northern or Western debts also assumed, this demand would obviously be greatly strengthened. In fact, it is evident that the Union could not leave to the individual States the power of running into debt at their pleasure, when the Union in the last resort would probably have to bear the burden of the liabilities thus contracted. The ultimate tendency of the assumption of these debts would clearly then be towards centralization—a tendency already observable in so many other directions.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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The Professor writes—

"I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that to the best of my professional judgment, based upon a considerable knowledge and careful study of the subject, from a purely professional point of view, the basis of action of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, in extending its business to Europ an Lives in India at English rates, is sound and secure."

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

No entire Forfeiters of Policies,
and Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies
fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies
issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

All Net Premiums
Invested in Government Paper,
and lodged with Official Trustee to meet Claims

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Four Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES.
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS
Of from 2 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE FOR THE GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD BY THAT OFFICER ON BEHALF OF POLICY-HOLDERS, AND CONSTITUTING THE 80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID, ARE FILED IN THE POSITIVE OFFICE, AND ARE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE POSITIVE RATES AND VALUE OF EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

It is a very noticeable and significant fact that in the Statements and Figures brought forward as the "Experience" of Established Offices, deduction have neither been made for Extra Claims brought about by the horrors of 1857, nor a full detail given year by year, of the number of deaths, so as to put the public in the way of knowing whether or not the "Experience" mortality of late years has been in a less ratio than that of previous ones. That it cannot have been in the same proportion must be apparent to those convinced of the increased and increasing value of European Life in India. Even the Medical opinion in the matter, opposed to that of Professor Mouat, admits that a diminution in the mortality of the Anglo-Indian Classes is certain.

It is very necessary to point out an important fact, and one which has always been brought forward as prominently as possible, although no intimation of it has yet been made in the present still exists,

Allusion is made to the Positive-English rates as special rates and subjoined is a Table showing the comparison of the Positive Charges, with the average English rates of Five Standard Offices doing an Indian business.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, WITH PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE £100 OR Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH.

Age	English rates of No. 1 Office.	English rates of No. 2 Office.	English rates of Office.	English rates of No. 4 Office.	English rates of No. 5 Office.	Average English rates of Five Offices.	Whole world rates of Positive.	Positive percentage for "Whole world" business.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	1 18 9	1 19 8	1 19 1	1 19 6	1 19 6	1 19 3	2 5 0 or Rs. 22-8	15 per ct.

The Positive then, strictly speaking, assures European Lives in India at Positive-English rates, or at a uniform rate for the whole world, England, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c. &c. &c.

In further explanation of the point, it will be well to adopt the language of the Company's Chairman in London, as it exactly expresses the case:

"This Company has, after most careful consideration, determined upon issuing to Europeans in India, Policies of Assurance *at the same rates as charged by them for English risks.*"

Looking at the Positive Security set aside for Policy-holders, the advantages secured by a world-wide business, the general equity of the "Positive" system, and the trading power of the Company's large capital, the interest of the assured and assuring in Great Britain are not placed at real disadvantage, owing to the rates being above those current in other English Offices.

If in the mooted question of what are just rates for India, the experience of a Life Office is to be admitted, it will be obviously but fair to review the operations of 12 not 24 recent years. If the latter period be surveyed, the public will take care to be satisfied with nothing but a full detail of the death number made use of. Due allowance must then be made for the mutiny massacres, and other disasters of times long gone by, and the point regarding what the Positive rates really are, taken into account. The result would produce matter for less partial and unfair comparison, if not a forced admission on the part of even our Assurance opponents of the adequate of the Positive rates.

The Assurance Classes in India meanwhile naturally continue to seek, and they insist upon knowing (now, more forcibly than ever) the reasons which justify a continuance of the present rates charged by other Offices, inconsistent as they are with the acknowledged enhanced value of European life in this country even on the showing of their own advocates and the facilities afforded for removal to healthier stations or to Europe in case of sickness.

If such life in India be of less value than it is in Great Britain, it would appear that the Positive has just done the right thing for India in particular, by establishing its universal premium charges at a percentage *above* ruling English rates, so as to cover any supposed unfavourable conditions arising from residence in any part of the world. The conviction that the time has at length arrived for the establishment of just contracts between Assurers and Assured is daily and hourly gaining ground, and the question of existing rates is perhaps the strongest feature in the equity demanded. The former times are gone by, and the Positive is the first Assurance Office which has determined to recognize the change.

It submits that its rates, as whole-world rates, are in the first place a equate for India—that regarding the net premiums of Policy-holders as their special and sacred property (not the property of the Company for trading purposes) and, in such aspect, investing them in Government Paper in trust, that considering the joint advantage to be secured for Share and Policy-holders by the trading power of the Company's large Capital, and the outer fortification to the system, provided by the investment in Consols of £2 0 0 out of every £100 that is paid by way of paid-up Capital so as to form a Guarantee Fund (available only on the improbable consequence of a very sudden mortality affecting the Life Funds, the Positive, in the face of much opposition, establishes and offers to all, those self-same equitable measures and advantages which the Assuring world, especially in India, is now emphatically claiming.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, and all necessary information may be obtained on Application to

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MEADOW STREET.

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EAST STREET, POONA,
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ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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LADIES',